

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA. PART XVIII.

By ARTHUR M. LEA.
[Read 23th October, 1925.]

SCAPHIDIIDAE.

SCAPHISOMA POLITUM Macl.
S. queenslandicum Blackb.

The types of *S. politum* agree well with some specimens that were compared and agreed with the types of *S. queenslandicum*.

HISTERIDAE.

PLATYSOMA INCONGRUUM, n. sp.

Black, legs and antennae obscure reddish-brown.

Head with a transverse oblong, defined by impressed lines, and containing sharply defined but rather small punctures; clypeus with minute punctures. Prothorax about twice as wide as the median length, sides feebly rounded, but in front strongly rounded to the apical emargination, near each side with a wide and rather deep channel, each side in consequence appearing to have a fairly wide elevated margin, on the inner edge of which, part of the submarginal striae may be faintly traced; punctures small and irregular, becoming fairly large in parts of the sublateral channels and almost absent from the margins. Scutellum small and triangular. Elytra about one-fourth longer than wide, each with six well-defined dorsal striae, of which the second is not quite as long as the others; epipleurae each with three striae and some fairly distinct punctures. Propygidium and pygidium opaque, finely punctate and shagreened. Prosternum with two short striae between front coxae; chin piece wide and bilobed. Metasternum with a narrow median line; middle impunctate, but side-parts with distinct punctures of varying size and density. Abdomen with sides punctate and shagreened. Front tibiae with tarsal groove well defined, with three external teeth, of which one near the apex is separated from the others (one of which is very small) by a wide incurvature; middle and hind tibiae narrower and longer than the front ones, and with three or four small teeth. Length, 5.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

Although by Leconte and Horn's table this species would be referred to *Platysoma*, it certainly does not appear at first glance to belong to that genus, and probably a subgenus will be proposed for it, as was done for *P. extrarium*, an equally aberrant species. The type is probably a female; a second specimen (probably a male) agrees perfectly with it on the upper surface, but its prosternum has the striae conjoined at the base, and well defined to the base of the chin-piece (this unfortunately is broken in front), the median line of the metasternum is deeper, and is within a large, shallow, elliptic depression; its head was detached from the prothorax and is seen to have a deep notch on each side of the base on the upper surface, and a large round fovea on each side of the under surface, these being normally concealed.

NITIDULIDAE.

CIRCOPEUS PICTUS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, parts of upper surface and of pygidium black, prosternum, legs and antennae paler than metasternum and abdomen. Densely clothed with depressed pubescence, on part of elytra black, on rest of upper surface white and stramineous or ochreous, on under surface and legs whitish.

Head wide; labrum thin and shining. Antennae short, club briefly ovate. Prothorax rather strongly and evenly convex, greatest width (near the basal third) about thrice the median length, sides strongly rounded, hind angles embracing shoulders, apex less than half the width of base, emarginate for reception of head to about middle of eyes. Elytra at base narrower than base of prothorax, sides obliquely narrowed to apex, not covering pygidium. Intercoxal process of prosternum subtriangularly continued beyond coxae. Legs short and stout. Length, 2.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 12044.

Readily distinguished from all previously named Australian species by its beautiful clothing; on the upper surface this is so dense that the derm is normally concealed, but where it has been abraded or disarranged rather dense minute punctures may be seen. The derm of the prothorax has a large medio-basal dark blotch, the outlines of which are not traceable on the type; the greater portion of the elytra is black, the parts with pale pubescence being evidently paler than the other parts. On the elytra there is a large spot of ochreous pubescence, variegated with whitish, on the suture from the base to near the middle, and there are thin lines, spots, or individual white hairs on other parts of the elytra; the pygidium has black pubescence on the middle, whitish on the sides.

BRACHYPEPLUS XANTHORRHOEA, n. sp.

Black, or blackish-piceous, elytra obscurely paler, muzzle, antennae, palpi and legs reddish. Upper surface (except of abdomen, which is minutely pubescent) glabrous.

Head subtriangular, a shallow depression on each side in front; punctures dense and sharply defined but rather small, becoming sparser and smaller in front. Prothorax flat except at sides, apex shallowly emarginate and slightly narrower than base, front angles rounded, hind ones rectangular; punctures as on head. Scutellum large, with small punctures. Elytra scarcely longer than wide; with series of punctures in narrow striae, interstices each with a distinct row of small punctures, but the sutural interstice with two rows of smaller ones towards base. Abdomen with punctures much as on head. Length, 3.25-4.25 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper); New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

A highly polished species, structurally fairly close to *B. basalis*, *B. Koebeleri*, and several others of the genus, but upper surface almost entirely dark; from *B. planus* it is distinguished by its high polish and very different elytral sculpture. Numerous specimens were taken from closely compacted young leaves of species of *Xanthorrhoea*.

BRACHYPEPLUS INSIGNIS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous, apical half of elytra black. Clothed with very short, yellowish pubescence, longer on tip of abdomen than elsewhere; each side with a fringe of very short pubescence.

Upper surface with dense and fine punctures, causing the derm to appear shagreened. Head subtriangular, a shallow depression each side in front, with a few very minute granules. Antennae short, club almost circular. Prothorax gently concave in middle, base not twice as wide as the median length and finely margined, sides evenly rounded in front, feebly incurved near base, apex rather deeply emarginate; with small setiferous granules. Elytra slightly longer than wide; with fine, scarcely punctate striae, the odd interstices each with a row of minute setiferous granules. Abdomen with three segments exposed dorsally, with small setiferous granules, becoming numerous on sides of two first exposed segments; under surface with dense and sharply defined punctures, first segment along middle about once and one-half the length of second, the two combined slightly longer than third, the length of fourth and distinctly shorter than fifth. Mesosternum with somewhat stronger punctures than on abdomen. Prosternum with irregular punctures, middle of apex transversely strigose. Length, 5.5-6.75 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

Larger than any species before me, except *B. auritus*, and very distinct by its concave prothorax and colours. In some respects it appears allied to *B. olliffi*, but it differs from the description of that species in having all parts of the upper surface granulate, the granules on the elytra being quite distinct on the alternate interstices, and on the head they are smaller and sparser than elsewhere; the abdomen has only three segments exposed dorsally, and the size is smaller. The fringe on each side is composed of very short hairs, and could be easily overlooked, it is quite even from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra, but on the abdomen is less regular.

BYRRHIDAE.

BYRRHINUS CONVEXUS Blackb. (formerly *Notiocyphon*).

As three cotypes of *Notiocyphon convexum* Blackb. appeared to belong to the Byrrhidae, although the genus (as a new one) was referred to the Dascillidae, I asked Mr. Arrow to examine the type (now in the British Museum). In reply he stated that it "Belongs to genus *Byrrhinus*, and is near but distinct from (*Trinodes*) *punctipennis* Macl." This coincides with my own opinion.

CLERIDAE.

TENERUS ABBREVIATUS White.

T. ruficollis Macl.

I cannot regard the type of *T. ruficollis* other than as a variety of *T. abbreviatus*; on a series of specimens the large pale apical patch with a conspicuous purplish spot gradually changes, till only a vague space near the apex is pale, the dark spot being quite indistinguishable from its surroundings.

TENEBRIONIDAE.

SARAGUS STRIGIVENTRIS Lea.

This species was described in a paper (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1915, 795) dealing with the beetles brought back by Captain S. A. White from an expedition into the interior of South Australia, and recorded from the Everard Range; but the only specimen from there was in somewhat damaged condition (its legs and antennae were missing) and so the type was made from a specimen from Eyre's Sand Patch (although this was perhaps not made sufficiently clear in the descrip-

tion). Subsequently Carter stated (PROC. LINN. SOC. N. S. WALES, 1917, 717) that the name was synonymous with *S. sphaeroides*. He has recently kindly allowed me to see the type of that species and I can say with confidence that the two species are distinct. Comparing the types side by side, the following differences may be noted:

S. sphaeroides Cart.

Subopaque.

Head finely shagreened and with moderately large punctures; each side conspicuously incurved to the side of the clypeal suture.

Prothorax densely punctate* and finely shagreened.

Elytra more coarsely shagreened than prothorax; punctures (owing to shagreening) not very sharply defined; each with three interstices slightly but distinctly elevated above their fellows.

Apex of front tibia with two spines, the larger of which is blunt-tipped, and almost as long as basal joint of tarsus.

S. strigiventris Lea.

Shining.

Head not shagreened and with somewhat sparser and distinctly smaller punctures; each side not at all, or very feebly incurved to the side of the clypeal suture.

Prothorax sparsely and finely punctate, and not at all shagreened.

Elytra not shagreened; punctures larger and sharply defined, even posteriorly; without raised interstices.

Larger spine smaller and acute.

In addition to the type of *strigiventris* there are seven other specimens from Eyre's Sand Patch now before me (they were overlooked when the species was named), and these all agree with it, and they all differ from the type of *sphaeroides* in the details noted.

The Everard Range specimen is certainly closer in general appearance to the type of *sphaeroides*, and it has faintly elevated elytral interstices, but it differs from the type of that species in having the prothoracic punctures much smaller and sparser (very conspicuously so on the margins), elytra not really shagreened and with more sharply defined, although not larger punctures. On *sphaeroides* the elytral shagreening is distinctly coarser than on the prothorax, and on close examination the surface appears to be very densely granulate-punctate. The Everard Range specimen was picked up dead, and its opaque appearance is evidently due to weathering and not to shagreening.

On passing through Adelaide recently Mr. Carter saw these notes, and commented upon them as follows:—

“With a long series of examples before me, shown by Mr. Lea, from Eyre's Sand Patch, S.A., I am convinced of the clear distinction of *Saragus strigiventris* Lea from *S. sphaeroides* Cart. from Condon, W.A.”

MELANDRYIDAE.

ORCHESIA PICTIPENNIS Lea.

A specimen from Victoria appears to belong to this species, but differs from the types in having the prothorax of the same shade of castaneous as most of the elytra; these have very ill-defined markings, which consist on each side of a vaguely infusate spot near the base, an obscurely flavous spot near the middle, then an infusate spot, and then another obscurely flavous spot.

* Carter, PROC. LINN. SOC. N. S. WALES, 1911, 197—“Disc of pronotum coarsely punctate.”

ORCHESIA ALPHABETICA, n. sp.

Piceous-brown, sometimes almost black; parts of prothorax, of under surface and of legs usually paler, elytra with sharply defined whitish markings, the suture narrowly castaneous. Clothed with very short, ashen pubescence.

Head evenly convex and with small dense punctures. Antennae rather long and thin, with a loose club. Prothorax widely transverse, base much wider than apex, with three depressions at base, the sublateral ones feeble, the median one still more feeble; punctures small, dense, and inconspicuous. Elytra long and thin; widest just before middle, with a feeble stria on each side of suture and a more sharply defined one near each side; punctures as on prothorax. Hind spurs slightly longer than their supporting tibiae. Length, 3.5-4.5 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Cradle Mountain and Waratah (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea).

An elongate fusiform species, rather longer and thinner than *O. eucalypti*, and with more numerous elytral markings (they are much less numerous than in *O. bryophila*); structurally the species is nearest to *O. medioflava*. Specimens were beaten in abundance from a shrub at Waratah. The elytral markings are in three series; on each elytron they consist of: A, a spot at the basal fourth near the suture, the spot sometimes round, but often shaped like a reversed U or V; B, a series of narrow and usually conjoined markings on the derm near the middle, and commencing (sometimes as an isolated round spot) near the suture; and, C, narrow postmedian markings, commencing as a line running parallel with the suture for a short distance, then directed obliquely forwards, then backwards, and then outwards to the margin at about the apical third. On many specimens the antemedian markings resemble an irregularly placed M, and on many the postmedian ones an irregular W, but the latter are often enlarged, so that the posterior part is directed obliquely from near the suture to the side, but with two or three projections in front; occasionally the subbasal spot is narrowly connected along the suture with the antemedian markings. On one specimen the subbasal and antemedian markings are conjoined to form a large, irregularly angular blotch on each elytron. On some specimens the prothorax is of a dingy flavous or testaceous, with two more or less distinctly infuscated spots.

TASMOSALPINGUS QUADRISPILLOTUS Lea.

A specimen from the Dividing Range (Blackburn's collection) differs from the type of this species in being slightly larger and somewhat paler, with the elytra mostly flavous, but leaving the lateral and apical margins infuscated, the suture narrowly infuscated, with, at the middle, the infuscation angularly dilated and connected with a large elongate spot on each elytron; these spots, however, not touching the margins as on one of the Tasmanian specimens; the seriate arrangement of punctures is less noticeable than on the type, but is fairly distinct towards the suture.

TRICHOSALPINGUS MAJOR, n. sp.

Pale flavo-castaneous, legs and antennae somewhat paler. Clothed with very short, whitish pubescence.

Head wide and feebly convex between eyes, with two shallow depressions in front; punctures small and crowded. Antennae thin, scarcely passing base of prothorax. Prothorax rather strongly transverse, sides moderately dilated near apex, a subangular depression on each side of base; punctures crowded but more sharply defined than on head. Elytra much wider than prothorax, slightly

dilated to beyond the middle; punctures more sharply defined than on prothorax, and rather less crowded; with feeble striation. Length, 5-5.75 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty Range (R. J. Burton).

Larger than any previously named species and uniformly pale. From some directions parts of the elytra appear to be non-striated, and the striae are nowhere sharply defined and with larger special punctures.

MORDELLIDAE.

MORDELLA FELIX Waterh.

Six specimens, from Tasmania (Launceston, Mole Creek and West Tamar), probably represent another variety of this species; they differ from the typical form in being smaller, 3-4 mm., with a large patch of pale pubescence on each shoulder, in addition to the other basal markings, the median V on each elytron longer and narrower, and the subapical fascia conspicuously concave on its inner edge.

MORDELLA HUMERALIS Waterh., var. EXRUFa, n. var.

Five specimens from Tasmania (Waratah) have elytral clothing as on normal specimens, but the derm beneath the humeral markings is quite as dark as the rest of the elytra. On a few other Tasmanian specimens the red is scarcely perceptibly indicated.

MORDELLISTENA RHIZOPHORAE, n. sp.

Flavous; a slightly infuscated circle at basal third of elytra, tips of hind tibiae and of hind tarsal joints black. With moderately dense, pale pubescence.

Thin and subparallel-sided. Scutellum small and transverse. Pygidium moderately long and acute. Hind tibiae with three oblique black ridges, the first long, the third very short, spurs very unequal; basal joint of tarsi with two long black ridges, the second joint with one. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin, reared in August from a mangrove gall (G. F. Hill).

The slight but distinct circle on the elytra should readily distinguish the present from all previously described species; there is also a vague infuscation near the apex of each elytron. The front and middle legs and the antennae are missing from the type.

TOMOXIA OBLIQUIALBA, n. sp.

Black, base of antennae and palpi obscurely reddish. Clothed with black and whitish pubescence.

Rather wide. Scutellum with sides obliquely cutting into elytra. Pygidium rather short and thin, its tip truncated. Spurs to hind tibiae red and very unequal. Length, 5-5.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: South Johnstone River (H. W. Brown).

In some lights parts of the head and prothorax appear to be opalescent, and the dark pubescence to have a purplish gloss. The pale pubescence is dense on the head, margins the side and base of prothorax (from the latter there is a short spur on each side of the middle, as if, with the lateral pubescence, to mark off the three usual large dark spots), scutellum, three lines on elytra and on parts of under surface and legs. The species is structurally close to *T. aterrima*, but the pygidium is narrower and the elytral clothing different; on each of two

specimens there are three distinct white lines on the elytra: a sutural one, and an oblique one from each shoulder to the suture near the apex, but before joining the suture the oblique lines become rather ill-defined.

CURCULIONIDAE.

MYLLOCERUS GRISEUS Lea.

Two specimens of this species, from Wyndham, are in better preservation than the types; their elytral spots are more numerous, sharply defined and black, and the legs (except as to their clothing) are almost entirely black.

MYLLOCERUS ARMIPECTUS Lea.

Two specimens from Derby appear to belong to this species, but differ from the type in being slightly larger, and in having the clothing of the upper surface of a pale greyish-blue, mottled with very pale brownish spots.

MYLLOCERUS HILLI Lea.

Numerous specimens of this species, from Darwin, have the scales more of an emerald-green than golden-green or golden; on several the median vitta of the pronotum is rather feeble, but the lateral ones are nearly always sharply defined. On many of them the elytral setae are longer than on the typical ones, so that they could fairly be regarded as belonging to C, of the 1914 table, where they would be associated with *M. doddi* and *M. setistriatus*; from the former they differ in being smaller, prothorax less convex in middle and trivittate and legs and antennae thinner; from the latter in the antennae being considerably longer and thinner, and front femora much less acutely dentate.

MYLLOCERUS GNOPHLOTUS, new name.

M. griseus Lea, 1914, n. pr.

The name *griseus* having been used by Roelofs for a species of *Mylocerus*, from Japan, in 1873, the above substitute is proposed for the Australian species also so named.

MYLLOCERUS BIFASCIATIPENNIS, new name.

M. fasciatus Blackb., 1889, n. pr.

The name *fasciatus* having been used by Faust for a species of *Mylocerus*, from Suyfun, in 1887, the above substitute is proposed for the Australian species also so named.

MYLLOCERUS SCITULUS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown or reddish-brown, legs paler. Densely clothed with pale green scales, becoming still paler on head, under surface and legs; prothorax feebly trivirgate, elytra still more feebly maculate; with depressed or subdepressed setae, on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice.

Head rather wide, with a small median impression. Eyes rather distant and less convex than usual. Rostrum about as long as its basal width, sides almost parallel, gently concave along middle, and apparently without a median carina. Antennae moderately long and thin, bases rather distant; scape moderately curved; first joint of funicle not much, but distinctly, longer than second. Prothorax very little wider than the median length, apex very feebly incurved to

middle and scarcely narrower than base, the latter moderately bisinuate, sides feebly rounded; punctures concealed, but their positions indicated by setae. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of punctures in regular striae. Femora feebly dentate, tibiae apparently non-denticulate. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

As the prothorax is distinctly (although not deeply) trivirgate, this species could be referred to *E. ad.* of the 1914 table of the genus; from the species placed there (*M. hilli* and *M. sulcicornis*) it differs in being considerably smaller, eyes smaller and less prominent, antennae shorter and elytral setae pressed flat amongst the scales; *M. anoplus*, also from Dalby, is about the same length, but narrower, prothorax longer and not trivirgate and antennae shorter; *M. gratus* (some specimens of which have the prothorax trivirgate) has very different eyes, muzzle, and antennae. The infuscations of the upper surface are not very deep, the elytral spots in particular being very ill-defined; seen directly from above the elytra appear to be without setae, but they are quite distinct from some directions. The elytral punctures appear to be very small and in narrow striae, but on abrasion they are seen to be large and in rather wide striae.

MYLLOCERUS CHAUNODERUS, n. sp.

Black or piceous-brown, legs more or less reddish. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales, on the upper surface with numerous sooty-brown spots; in addition with short decumbent setae, on the elytra placed in a single row on each interstice; muzzle with some long, whitish bristles.

Head wide. Eyes very prominent. Rostrum scarcely as long as the basal width, gently concave and with a fine median carina. Antennae rather widely separated; scape rather strongly curved, thickened towards apex, under surface slightly grooved at apex; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. Prothorax strongly dilated to base, the sides there flange-like, wider than elytra, and fully thrice the median length; apex straight, punctures rather sparse and normally concealed. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; seriate punctures large and in rather deep striae, but appearing small and narrow through clothing. Femora scarcely visibly dentate. Length, 4.5-6 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

The base of the prothorax is usually noticeably wider than the elytra, but on some specimens it is scarcely perceptibly so. In the 1914 table of the genus this species would be associated with *M. laticollis*, from which it is at once distinguished by the under surface of head, this being unarmed in both sexes; *M. latibasis* has the apex of prothorax distinctly incurved to middle. The male is usually smaller than the female, with longer legs and antennae, and less convex abdomen, but there appear to be no external features by which the sex of a single specimen may be determined. The derm is everywhere normally concealed, it is usually black, but occasionally is dark brown or even reddish-brown, the reddish colour of the legs, however, is always evident. On the upper surface the dark spots vary considerably in number and extent, on some specimens they cover most of the elytra and on others less than half; on many specimens they appear more as obscure mottlings than distinct spots; on the pronotum there is usually an obscure vitta towards each side, and occasionally a faint median one; on an occasional specimen some of the scales on the under parts of the head

have a slight bluish gloss. The setae, although not conspicuous, even from the sides, cause the surface in parts to appear speckled (flea-bitten). From most directions the femora appear to be unarmed. Numerous specimens were obtained on wattles, *Acacia* spp.

MYLLOCERUS OBSCURUS, n. sp.

Black, parts of legs sometimes obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales, becoming almost white on under parts; elytra with obscure brownish spots or mottlings, the prothorax with a wide, median brownish vitta. With stout, depressed setae.

Eyes less convex than usual, rather large and oblong-elliptic. Rostrum slightly longer than wide, sides gently incurved, feebly concave and with a fine carina along middle. Antennae long, rather close together at base; scape moderately curved and thickened at apex; first joint of funicle not quite twice the length of second. Prothorax with base strongly bisinuate and much wider than apex, the latter shorter than the median length; punctures fairly large but normally concealed (although indicated by setae). Elytra not much, but distinctly, wider than base of prothorax; with large punctures in deep striae, but appearing small and thin through clothing. Femora rather feebly dentate, tibiae with small and acute, but normally almost concealed denticulations. Length, 7-8 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Roper River (N. B. Tindale).

In the 1914 table of the genus, this species would be associated with *M. fugitivus* and *M. subrostralis*; from the former it is distinguished by its larger size, shorter rostrum, less prominent eyes, and median vitta; from the latter by the shorter rostrum, sparser setae on upper surface and median vitta. There are five specimens before me but of these only two have the clothing in good condition; on two specimens some of the elytral scales have a slight bluish gloss. The elytral setae, although depressed, are not quite flattened amongst the scales, so that they are fairly distinct from the sides. The tooth on each front femur is small, but appears to be rather acute when the scales have been removed.

MYLLOCERUS TRICARINIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Black, parts of legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with scales, mostly black or brownish on the upper surface, whitish or greyish-white on the sides and under parts. Elytra with numerous semi-erect setae, varying in colour with the scales amongst which they are set.

Eyes fairly large but not very convex, oblong-elliptic. Rostrum about as long as its basal width, sides slightly narrowed to apex; with three thin carinae, of which the median one terminates in a narrow inter-ocular fovea, the others almost at the base. Antennae thin and moderately long, fairly distant at base; scape for the genus rather slightly curved, first joint of funicle half as long again as second. Prothorax with base moderately bisinuate and much wider than apex, the latter feebly incurved to middle, and distinctly wider than the median length. Elytra not much wider than base of prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with regular rows of apparently rather small punctures, in narrow striae. Femora very feebly dentate; tibiae not denticulate. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Kingoonya (A. M. Lea).

The elytral setae are not quite as long as in the species referred to *B d.* of the 1914 table, but regarding the species as being placed there, it would be associated

with *M. acutidens*, which is a larger species, with paler scales, longer elytral setae, and base of prothorax narrower in proportion; regarding it as belonging to B s, it differs from the four species placed there, in its longer elytral setae; the obscure markings of its upper surface would associate it with *M. castor*, from which it differs in the prothorax wider at base, and with much smaller punctures, and elytra with longer setae. On the only specimen taken the elytral scales, as viewed from above, appear to be mostly black or blackish, with numerous small pale spots, but the scales on six interstices on each side are almost entirely pale; on a wide space towards each side of the pronotum the scales are almost entirely dark. The elytral setae, from the sides, appear to be dense and irregular, but, from directly in front or behind, they are seen to be placed in a single row on each interstice. The upper surface has not been abraded, but the punctures of the pronotum appear to be smaller and closer together than usual, the elytral punctures appear small through the clothing, and they probably are really smaller than on most species, as the elytral scales are unusually small.

MYLLOCERUS HERBIVORUS, n. sp.

Black, parts of legs reddish, densely clothed with green, or greyish-green scales, in addition with numerous short semierect setae, on the elytra condensed to form a row on each interstice.

Eyes prominent and almost round. Rostrum about as long as the basal width, sides feebly incurved, median carina feeble. Antennae long and thin, rather distant at base; scape rather strongly curved, first joint of funicle almost twice the length of second. Prothorax slightly wider than long, apex very feebly incurved to middle and about the width of base, the latter rather feebly bisinuate, sides moderately rounded, with dense and large punctures, normally concealed but indicated by setae. Elytra much wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides almost parallel to near apex in male, slightly more dilated in female, with rows of large punctures in wide striae, but appearing small and narrow through clothing. Legs long, femora very feebly dentate. Length, 4.5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Connexion Island (N. B. Tindale).

On many specimens the prothorax has one or three faintly infuscated vittae, those with three could be referred to E, of the 1914 table of the genus, where they would be associated with *M. hilli*, from which they differ in having considerably shorter rostrum, eyes smaller and more distant, and elytra with almost uniform scales. Those with the prothorax not trivirgate could be referred to F, or FF; the ones with the scales not green could be associated with *M. foveiceps*, from which they differ in the rostrum being longer and differently impressed, and the prothorax with sides more rounded, base narrower, and less deeply bisinuate; the ones with greenish scales have the sides of the prothorax less strongly rounded than in *M. elegans* and could be associated with *M. mastersi*, to which they are certainly close, but from which they differ in having the sides of the prothorax more strongly rounded, and the scape more evenly and less strongly arched. Some of the more brightly coloured specimens resemble *M. darwini*, but that species has the prothorax more strongly transverse. On many specimens the scales on the under surface and legs are almost white, on others they are as green as those on the elytra; probably on living specimens they are all green. The male is usually smaller than the female, has longer legs and antennae, less convex abdomen and larger punctures. Numerous specimens were taken in long grass by means of the sweep-net.

MYLLOCERUS DECIPIENS, n. sp.

Blackish, parts of legs reddish. Densely clothed with pale greenish-blue scales, on the upper surface with numerous sooty-brown spots, with more or less depressed setae on the elytra, confined to a single row on each interstice.

Head with a narrow inter-ocular impression. Eyes moderately large and oblong-ovate. Rostrum about as long as the basal width, sides gently incurved. Antennae moderately long and thin, bases rather distant; scape moderately curved; first joint of funicle about one-third longer than second. Prothorax slightly narrower than the median length, apex straight and equal to base, which is strongly bisinuate, sides rounded, but arcuate near base; punctures normally concealed but indicated by setae. Elytra about one-third wider than widest part of prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of punctures in regular striae. Femora feebly dentate; tibiae not visibly denticulate. Length, 4.5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt, unique (N. B. Tindale).

In general appearance strikingly close to *M. sulcicornis*, but eyes larger and closer together, prothorax longer and without a median vitta, and under surface of scape not grooved. The scales are mostly of a pale bluish colour, but regarding them as partly green, the species, in the 1914 table of the genus, should be referred to H, and from each of the species placed there (*M. gratus* and *M. anoplus*) it is distinguished by its larger size, larger and somewhat different eyes, longer antennae and spotted elytra. Regarding the scales as not green, it could be associated with *H. varius*, which has very different eyes, etc. Towards each side of the pronotum there is an irregular dark vitta, on the elytra there are numerous small elongated spots, seldom crossing two interstices and absent from the sides. The median carina of the rostrum is distinct only at the apex, but probably extends to the base, although normally concealed. The elytral punctures appear to be narrow and in narrow striae, but on abrasion they will probably be found to be of considerable size.

MYLLOCERUS AERUGINOSUS, n. sp.

Black or blackish, legs reddish. Densely clothed with golden-green, or bluish-green scales; in addition with numerous flavous setae, on the elytra fairly long and suberect.

Head flattened between eyes, and with a narrow median impression. Eyes moderately large and oblong-elliptic. Rostrum about as long as its basal width, sides incurved to middle, scarcely concave along middle; without a normally visible median carina. Antennae long and thin, bases distant; scape evenly curved; first joint of funicle about one-third longer than second. Prothorax distinctly transverse, apex slightly incurved to middle and the width of base, this rather strongly bisinuate; with vague transverse impressions near base and apex; punctures large and normally concealed, but indicated by setae. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with large punctures in rather wide striae, but appearing small and in narrow striae on account of clothing. Legs rather long, femora slightly but acutely dentate, tibiae not denticulate. Length, 4.5-5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

The three specimens obtained on the island at first glance appear to belong to *M. darwini*, but they differ from some cotypes in being slightly narrower, the prothorax slightly longer, feebly incurved to middle of apex, and with feeble transverse impressions (somewhat as on *M. rugicollis* but less pronounced);

from *M. mastersi*, to which they also appear to be very close, they differ in the prothorax being slightly shorter, and in the incurvature of apex and transverse impressions; the impressions, however, are less pronounced than on the species referred to F i, of the 1914 table, so the species should be referred to LL; *M. carinatus* (there associated with *M. darwini*), is a larger maculate species, with different elytral clothing, and *M. usitatus* (there associated with *M. mastersi*) has edentate femora.

MYLLOCERUS PICTUS, n. sp.

Black, parts of legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with bright green scales, interspersed with erect, whitish setae, becoming rather long on elytra.

Eyes rather large and prominent. Rostrum scarcely longer than the basal width, sides feebly incurved, moderately concave along middle, with median carina normally concealed. Antennae long and thin, bases distant; scape moderately curved; first joint of funicle almost twice the length of second. Prothorax moderately transverse, base and apex equal, the former straight, the latter moderately bisinuate; punctures normally concealed but indicated by setae. Elytra much wider than prothorax, feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with regular rows of rather large punctures, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Femora feebly dentate, tibiae not distinctly denticulate. Length, 4.5-5 mm.

Hab.—North Western Australia: Wyndham, in February (J. Clark).

In the 1914 table of the genus this species would be associated with *M. doddi* and *M. setistriatus*, from both of which it is distinguished by its smaller size, feeble dentition and uniformly green scales. Structurally it is fairly close to *M. hilli*, but the prothorax is not vittate, and the setae are longer; at first glance it resembles some specimens of *M. mastersi*, from which it is at once distinguished by the upright elytral setae. In general appearance it is rather close to *M. aeruginosus*, but the eyes are more convex, the basal joint of the funicle is longer, and the elytral setae are longer and more erect.

MYLLOCERUS ARMIPES, n. sp.

♂. Piceous-brown, legs and antennae reddish. Densely clothed with pale slaty-grey scales, becoming almost white on under surface, elytra with numerous small brownish spots.

Eyes rather large and oblong-elliptic. Rostrum slightly shorter than the basal width, sides feebly incurved, median carina normally visible towards apex. Antennae rather long and thin, bases distant; scape moderately curved; first joint of funicle about one-third longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded but close to base incurved, apex gently incurved to middle and, if anything, slightly wider than base, the latter almost straight; with a vague transverse impression near apex, and another near base; with large punctures, partly concealed, but their positions clearly indicated by setae. Elytra much wider than base of prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rather large punctures in wide striae, but appearing small and narrow through clothing. Basal segment of abdomen shallowly depressed in middle, the apical one rather flat. Femora very stout, strongly and acutely dentate; tibiae long with numerous small denticulations, but each of front ones with a rather large one in middle; front coxae armed. Length, 5.5-6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), Endeavour River (C. French).

Rather closely allied to *M. rugicollis*, but transverse impressions of pronotum less conspicuous and armature of tibiae very different. Regarding the prothorax, as slightly wider at the apex than at the base, the species, in the 1914 table of the genus, would be associated with *M. amblyrhinus*, but that species has a wider and more convex head, with rounder and more prominent eyes, and very different armature of the legs; passing that species in the table, and also *M. rugicollis*, it would be associated with *M. fuscomaculatus*, from which it differs in having larger eyes, different prothorax and setae, and very different legs. The elytral setae are pressed flat amongst the scales, so that even from the sides they are scarcely traceable, a few apical ones only are fairly distinct. On the type each front coxa has a small, conical tooth, projecting downwards, and each middle coxa has a still smaller one; the larger tooth of its front tibia is almost as large as the femoral tooth; on a second male the coxal armature is much less distinct, and the larger tibial tooth is much smaller than the femoral one.

BELUS MACULIPENNIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown. Upper surface irregularly clothed with yellowish or stramineous pubescence, becoming white on under surface.

Head rather convex, with crowded punctures. Rostrum long, thin, and slightly curved; with distinct punctures behind antennae, very small elsewhere. Antennae thin, extending beyond middle coxae. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides gently rounded and widest near base, with a moderately distinct median line; punctures as on head. Elytra long, thin and parallel-sided, except that the shoulders are rounded, and the apex triangular; with a faint longitudinal depression on apical half near suture and another half-way between suture and each side; with crowded punctures. Legs long; front femora moderately stout, and unarmed; front tibiae moderately curved, lower surface denticulate; front tarsi with basal joint large, about as long as second and third combined. Length (excluding rostrum), 7-8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: National Park (H. Hacker). Type in Queensland Museum.

Structurally fairly close to *B. filum* and *B. filiformis*, but rostrum considerably longer and thinner, prothorax less dilated towards base, and clothing differently placed. Some parts are darker than others, but only the claws and eyes are black; the rostrum is sometimes paler than the rest of the head, but on three specimens has a dark line (inconspicuous from most directions) from the base to beyond the middle, the apical joint of the antennae is paler than the preceding ones. On the upper surface the clothing margins the eyes, forms three lines on prothorax (the median one narrower than the others), and has a feebly spotted appearance on the elytra, but on each of the six specimens taken by Mr. Hacker there is a large distinct spot on the middle of each elytron, and a streak near the apex, and by these markings it may be readily distinguished; on the metasternum and abdomen the pubescence is dense on the sides, and forms a feeble line on each side of the middle of abdomen, but these are sometimes obscured. From some directions both head and prothorax appear to be densely granulate. The narrow part of the elytra begins suddenly, and a line cutting through them at its commencement would cut off an equilaterally triangular apical portion.

ORCHESTES AUSTRALIAE, n. sp.

Flavo-castaneous; mesosternum, metasternum, and base of abdomen black. Moderately densely clothed with pale pubescence, and golden setae, becoming white on under surface and legs.

Head rather small, inter-ocular space narrow. Eyes large and prominent. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, slightly curved, shining and with small punctures. Prothorax with sides strongly rounded and increasing in width to base, this almost twice the width of apex; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra oblong cordate, not covering pygidium; punctate-striate, interstices with rather large punctures. Hind femora each about as large as prothorax, finely serrated posteriorly. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Orange, in January (H. J. Carter).

On the two specimens taken by Mr. Carter, the upper surface appears slightly mottled, owing to the rather patchy distribution of the pubescence. This is the first true *Orchestes* to be recorded from Australia, as *perpusillus*, referred by Pascoe to the genus, has been transferred to *Rhamphus* (Lea, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Vic.*, 26 (n.s.), 1914, p. 226); in the latter genus the claws are simple, in the former they are appendiculate or bifid.

RHAMPHUS AUSTRALIS Blackb., and R. DISTINGUENDUS Blackb.

In the original descriptions of these species no mention is made of any kind of clothing, and two cotypes of the former species in the South Australian Museum, and one of the latter, appear to have the upper surface glabrous, except that some minute setae may be traced on the posterior sides of the elytra.

RHAMPHUS AMPLIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, antennae (except club) and tarsi flavous, tip of rostrum obscurely reddish. Upper surface and parts of legs with very short, pale pubescence or setae, on the elytra in two or three almost regular rows on each interstice.

Head with crowded punctures; interocular space from above appearing as a narrow shining line. Rostrum flat, slightly curved, shining, with small punctures, its tip resting on mesosternum. Prothorax with sides strongly dilated from apex to near base where the width is more than twice the median length, with a shining, slightly elevated median line; punctures dense and rather coarse. Elytra dilated from base to beyond the middle, where the width is almost twice that of the prothorax; punctate-striate, punctures in the striae rather large but often obscured, interstices with sharply defined punctures about as large as those at base of head, but less crowded. Length, 2.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Macleay Museum), Mount Lofty Ranges (A. M. Lea).

In several collections this species was standing as *R. australis*, but it may be at once distinguished by the elytral clothing, this consisting of almost uniform rows (two or three on each interstice) of minute pale setae, in some lights causing the upper surface to appear greyish. Its elytra are wider in proportion than in any other species of the genus before me. The species is quite common on the "blackwood", *Acacia melanoxylon*, but its powerful hind femora frequently enable it to escape capture.

RHAMPHUS MEGALOPS, n. sp.

Black; apex of rostrum and tarsi reddish, antennae paler, but club black. Clothed with fine whitish pubescence or setae, on the elytra forming two regular rows on each interstice.

Head with crowded punctures behind the eyes. Eyes large, almost touching at base, the interocular space very narrow to between antennae. Rostrum somewhat flattened, slightly curved, shining, with small punctures, its tip resting

on mesosternum. Prothorax with sides strongly rounded and widest at about basal third; punctures much as on base of head; median line faintly defined or absent. Elytra with sides dilated from base to about apical third, where the width is about one-third more than the greatest width of prothorax; punctate-striate, interstices with somewhat rugose punctures, about as large as those on prothorax. Length, 2.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Tarcoola and Ooldea (E. H. Ising and A. M. Lea).

In general appearance fairly close to the preceding species, and with similar clothing, except that on the elytra the pubescence never appears to be in more than two rows on any interstice; but less robust, and greatest width of prothorax distinctly before the base instead of almost at the extreme base; when the preceding species is viewed from behind, a point is soon reached where the outlines of the prothorax and elytra appear to be continuous, and the basal angles of the former appear to be acute; from the same point the present species appears to be notched on each side, where the elytra and prothorax meet, and the basal angles of the latter to be rounded off. The eyes are even larger than on that species, and seem to touch at the base, instead of being slightly but distinctly separated there. Numerous specimens were obtained on some stunted wattles (*Acacia* sp.) growing between rocks at Tarcoola.

RHAMPHUS MICROSCOPICUS, n. sp.

Black, basal half of antennae and apical fifth of rostrum flavous or reddish. Upper surface with minute pubescence, seriate in arrangement on the elytra.

Head with crowded punctures. Rostrum thin, shining, slightly curved, its tip resting on mesosternum. Prothorax with sides rather strongly dilated to near base, median length more than apical width, but conspicuously less than basal width; with dense and rather sharply defined punctures, but less crowded than on base of head. Elytra with sides dilated to beyond the middle, and sub-continuous with those of prothorax; striate-punctate, the interstices also punctate. Length, 0.9-1 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River, Bridgetown, Donnybrook (A. M. Lea).

Decidedly smaller than normal specimens of *R. acaciae*, and consequently one of the smallest weevils in Australia, if not actually the smallest. A few Tasmanian specimens of *R. acaciae* are not much longer, but their elytra are decidedly narrower.

COSSONIDEUS* PASCOEI Woll.

Eleven specimens from Beverley (Western Australia) evidently belong to this species, which is distinct by its pale elytra with the sides (and to a less extent the suture) infuscated, by the large eyes and five-jointed funicle; the middle of the metasternum has also a large pale blotch. In dealing with the genus, as with others of the family, Wollaston used exaggerated expressions, the eyes were described as "excessively large and prominent"; they are certainly larger than is usual in the subfamily, but as their combined width is less than that of the interocular space (the full width of the base of the rostrum) "excessively" is misleading; the legs also are not "exceedingly elongate", being in fact scarcely longer than in many species of *Cossonus* and *Notiosomus*. The male differs from the female in having the antennae inserted slightly nearer the base of rostrum, abdomen with a rather wide depression on basal segment, con-

* In Wollaston's monograph the name was spelt *Cossonideus* on pages 435, 517, and 653, but on page 448 *Cossonidius*; Scudder amended the name to *Cossonoideus*.

tinued on to second and, less distinctly, on to metasternum (on the female it is smaller and confined to the basal segment); punctures especially on under surface, larger and closer together, and front femora more strongly curved on the outer side, and almost straight on the inner; the slight asperities of the femora, mentioned by Wollaston, appear to be remnants of femoral dentition, and are confined to the male.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.

GELOPTERA PARVONITENS, n. sp.

♂. Metallic green, under surface black, in parts with a metallic gloss, labrum, antennae and legs flavous.

Head with dense but sharply defined punctures, becoming rather elongated towards base. Antennae long and thin, second joint shorter than third but decidedly wider. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, sides evenly rounded in middle, angles rather acutely armed; punctures rather dense and deep, slightly larger than on head, but not quite as dense. Elytra at base about one-fourth wider than prothorax; basal half with somewhat similar punctures (except the shoulders which are smooth and impunctate), but on apical slope mostly confined to distinct striae. Abdomen with fourth segment distinctly longer than third, and about twice the length of fifth. Femora unarmed. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly larger, upper surface more or less bronzy, antennae slightly shorter, elytra more dilated, abdomen larger and more convex, with the fourth segment smaller, and legs shorter, with the basal joint of front tarsi smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: National Park (H. Hacker). Type in Queensland Museum.

I refer this species to *Geloptera* as it is certainly close to *G. microcalla*, from which it differs in being smaller and the prothorax with sides quite evenly rounded in middle; it might, however, almost as well have been referred to the glabrous section of *Edusa*, and to the vicinity of *E. glabra* and *E. chlorophana*, from which it differs in being smaller, with consistently larger punctures. On the male only the extreme tip of antennae is infuscated, on one female the whole apical joint and parts of the four preceding ones are infuscated, on two others the infuscation is less pronounced. On one female the upper surface is of a beautiful golden-green, and the punctures near the base of its head are smaller and sparser than on other females.

ENDOMYCHIDAE.

DAULOTYPUS MINOR, n. sp.

Reddish-flavous, tarsi and palpi paler (almost white), head, prothorax and antennae (tips excepted) deeply infuscated. Moderately clothed with pale, subdepressed pubescence, in addition with suberect setae.

Head with irregularly distributed punctures. Clypeus with a depression on each side. Antennae rather long and thin, first joint moderately stout, slightly longer than third and about twice the length of second, ninth slightly longer than eighth but distinctly wider at apex, tenth slightly longer and distinctly wider than ninth, eleventh almost as long as ninth and tenth combined, its tip obtusely pointed. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, sides finely margined and somewhat uneven, widest near apex; with a narrow, deep, longitudinal impression on each side of base extending to about the middle; a narrow deep impression close to base; punctures sparse and irregular. Elytra much wider than prothorax, widest at about basal third; with somewhat irregular

rows of rather large punctures, becoming smaller and more confused posteriorly. Abdomen with basal segment, in middle, as long as three following combined; sixth distinct at sides, strongly incurved to and not traceable in middle. Legs rather long and thin. Length, 3-3.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

Differs from *D. picticornis* in being considerably smaller, prothorax more convex in middle, with the latero-basal impressions and sides different, basal segment of abdomen larger, femora thinner, labrum somewhat smaller, less conspicuously bilobed in front and antennae uniformly coloured, except for their pale tips. The sides of the prothorax are slightly dentate at the apical third, and again close to the apex, each slight tooth being rendered more distinct by a seta.

COCCINELLIDAE.

RHIZOBIUS DISCIPENNIS Blackb.

A small, strongly convex, variable species, common in the Cairns district of Queensland; it is readily distinguished from most species of the genus by a conspicuous subsutural row of strong punctures on each elytron, marking the outer edge of a polished space on which the punctures are much smaller than elsewhere.

FORM 1.—Elytra with a more or less conspicuous metallic-green gloss, prothorax black. Several cotypes belong to this form.

FORM 2.—Like the preceding, but elytra with a violet gloss.

FORM 3.—Elytra black, or at least very dark brown, front and sides of prothorax obscurely diluted with red. In addition to many specimens of this form from Cairns, Cooktown, etc., there are two in the South Australian Museum from Melville Island.

FORM 4.—Elytra blackish, with a conspicuous reddish vitta on each, the two conjoined near apex; prothorax more or less obscurely reddish. There are many specimens intermediate between this form and the preceding one, as the vittae are traceable, although not sharply defined.

FORM 5.—Upper surface of a uniform pale castaneous-brown, or at most the suture and sides slightly infuscated. Several cotypes belong to this form.

RHIZOBIUS XANTHURUS Muls.

R. tricolor Lea.

The elytra of this species are of uniform colour throughout, although varying in individuals from a rather bright blue to deep purple. It occurs in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania.

RHIZOBIUS HIRTELLUS Crotch.

R. ruficollis Blackb.

This species occurs in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia. In Blackburn's table of the genus (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1892, 258) *R. hirtellus* and *R. ruficollis* are bracketed together as having "Prothorax entirely bright rufous, in strong contrast to the elytra," but on the preceding page he stated that he considered them to be distinct. Standing in his collection* was a single specimen from Queensland

* In his note-book, under No. 5220, recorded also as *hirtellus*.

labelled as *hirtellus* (and I have taken eight of the same species on Mount Tambourine), but this species has whitish hairs only on the elytra, decidedly long ones mingled with others of moderate length† whereas Crotch says "pubescence suberect, ashy, intermingled with long black hairs." The prothorax is occasionally uniformly red, but usually it has an infusate medio-basal blotch (this blotch is faint but traceable on a cotype of *ruficollis*); on a few specimens the blotch is blackish and sharply defined. One South Australian specimen has the elytra partly purple, and many have the longer hairs dark brown but mingled with paler ones.

RHIZOBIUS CARNIFEX Muls.

R. calomeloides Lea.

This species, which occurs in South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, varies considerably in size (4.5-6.5 mm.) and the dark prothoracic markings are more sharply limited on some specimens than on others; two, from Victoria, have the prothorax entirely red and the suture conspicuously red throughout. The specimens from Tasmania named *R. calomeloides*, are smaller and with less sharply defined markings than usual.

RHIZOBIUS STRAGULATUS Er.

R. blackburni Lea.

This species was originally referred to *Scymnus* by Erichson; it was unknown to Mulsant; Crotch referred it to *Midus*, but queried it as possibly a *Rhizobius*; in Masters's Catalogue it appears as a *Pharus*. Blackburn in 1892 commented on the species as unknown to him; in 1901 he commented on some of Erichson's types sent to him by Prof. Kolbe, but without mentioning (either then or subsequently) any Coccinellidae. In his collection, however, were two specimens marked "*Lithophilus stragulatus* Er. compared with type"; and these specimens agree with the original description, and with the type of *blackburni*. I think I was right in referring the species to *Rhizobius*, its coarsely granulated eyes, abdomen, antennae and legs are all in agreement with many species of that genus, the form is certainly more depressed than usual, but this alone could not be considered as of generic importance.

RHIZOBIUS PYGMAEUS Blackb. (formerly *Midus*).

This species is certainly congeneric with the preceding one, and hence should also be referred to *Rhizobius*; it bears a strong resemblance to *Scymnus corticalis* Lea, but that species has the face more vertical, eyes much more finely faceted, prothorax much more transverse, under surface with much smaller punctures and abdomen different.

CHILOCORUS BAILEYI Blackb.

The type of this species had the elytra entirely dark, and belongs to a rare form; others in the Blackburn collection, from Cairns, and the majority I have taken there myself, have each shoulder flavous, occasionally each flavous part is small and vaguely indicated, on others it is very conspicuous and occupies more than half the base of each elytron; on such specimens the prothorax is usually entirely flavous, or at most with a basal infuscation.

† These specimens probably represent a variety of *hirtellus*.